

THE DEMING GRAPHIC

DEMING, NEW MEXICO.

The Balkan war cloud has been throwing out a few lightning flashes of late.

Brin will want a good long vacation to rest up after these strenuous days are over.

Sir Thomas Lipton is still thinking about the American cup: "Thou art so near and yacht so far."

For ten women who are willing to deceive a man there are another ten who only deceive themselves.

If New Jersey gets the divorce trade as well as the trust business she can pay dividends to her former taxpayers.

A New York man has been laughing for forty-eight hours. He ought to tell us the joke. It must be too good to keep.

Working hard, spending little and saving all you can will beat any of the get-rich-quick schemes so far invented.

The mad mullah has lost 400 camels in battle with British troops. At this rate his recent "hump" will soon be gone.

It looks as if Balfour might be switched off into the house of lords shortly to make way for the Birmingham flyer.

In the American griddle cake Londoners have found a new joy in life. They have struck the best breakfast food at last.

Boston physicians say that 30,000 Boston women have the tea habit. Well, it might be worse. There's the highball habit.

Some of the big New York hotels are to have a chaplain. It is to be hoped a part of his function will be to audit the bills.

Admiral Beresford says that "battleships are cheaper than war." Yes; cheaper than hell—as Gen. Sherman would have said.

The trouble on the Wabash appears to have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, and this means, of course, to the satisfaction of the public.

Russell Sage's advice to young men on how to succeed in life raises the question as to whether Uncle Russell has been really and truly successful.

A Kansas man 93 years old wants to bet \$50 that he can lift a barrel of salt into the back end of a wagon. He did it in 1824 and believes he can do it again.

They are going to revive the Dreyfus case in France. By getting excitement in this way the French people hope to worry along with fewer cabinet crises.

A day in the planet Eros is five and a half hours long. To people under the influence of Eros, regulation Earth days don't seem any longer than that.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says she has in her pocket evidence which would send 10,000 New Hampshire men to jail. But no one ever finds a woman's pocket.

An exchange descants on the "Candor of Samuel Pepys." Nonsense. Pepys wrote in cipher, and hadn't the least notion of diverting posterity with his antics.

Syracuse university is to establish a course in journalism. It may do something toward starting journalists, but the output of newspaper men will not be large.

One Chicago man's house was robbed Sunday while he was attending church. But hundreds of Chicago men attended church on the same day and were not robbed.

There is talk of an alliance between Italy, France and England. Now let Switzerland, Portugal and Holland get together, and the peace of Europe will be secure for at least another week.

A disappointed French playwright shot himself in the head, but the report further declares that "he did not injure himself seriously." He should have selected a vital part if he meant business.

"Can a horse talk?" asks a Chicago contemporary. Hardly; but if he could it is safe to say he would free his mind to the Anglomaniacs who think he looks better with his flowing tail chopped down to a butt.

Frauds in "Old Masters."
Disclosures in regard to bogus "old masters" in France led an English artist who copies celebrated pictures to declare that at a recent exhibition he recognized no less than seven of his own works posing as originals. The same artist has a curious tale to tell of a certain millionaire, one whose most valuable picture had somehow been damaged. The artist was sent for to restore it and found that he had to restore one of his own copies.

Too Stringent Blue Laws.
Philadelphia's agitation in regard to its obsolete Sunday laws recalls that in 1690 Queen Mary, in the absence of King William, "forbade all hackney carriages and horses to work on Sundays, and had constables stationed at the corners of the streets to capture all puddings on their way to bakers' ovens on Sunday." But this was going too far and all but led to a riot in London.

The New Senate.
In the new Senate the Republicans have only one Senator from the South, Southwest or border states, McComas of Maryland. The Democrats have six from the West, two from Colorado, two from Montana, and one each from Idaho and Nevada. In this division West Virginia is counted as a middle-West state, which, politically as well as industrially, it has become.

Lipton's Luck.
Shamrock III, is to be fitted out with sails which weigh three and a half tons. A somewhat heavy burden. Should the three-leaved Irish clover fail to lift the cup, will Sir Thomas persist and go on a search for a fourth leaf? A four-leaved clover is said to be particularly lucky to the finder.—New York Tribune.

Can Vote at Foreign Ports.
Norwegian seamen are entitled to vote before leaving their country, if the polling day is within three months of their departure, or they can vote at a foreign port within the same time by having their votes sent home through a Norwegian consul.

A Diplomatic Photographer.
A German photographer, Kunwald, says photography, when taking a picture of a lady of doubtful age, places sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the discrepancies of age.

To Show Arctic Flora.
Hothouse displays of tropical plants are common enough, but it is now proposed to construct in London an Arctic garden with the temperature lowered by refrigerating processes, where all sorts of Arctic flora would be exhibited.

The Globe's Death Rate.
The death rate of the globe is estimated at sixty-eight a minute, 97,920 a day, or 35,740,800 a year. The birth rate is seventy a minute, 100,800 a day, or 36,792,000 a year, reckoning the year to be 365 days in length.

Subtle Bribery.
A Boston expert who went to Wall Street, Boulder county, to examine a mine offered for sale, was fed on beans but it is not believed that such thoughtful consideration will in the least influence his report.

"Magic Wand" Farce Again.
That "magic wand" which locates suitable places for wells has turned up again. This time it is in Germany that the little hazel twig is being used with success and much discussed.

Britain Building Big Vessels.
Great Britain is this year providing for the construction of three great vessels of 18,000 tons displacement, or 2,000 tons more than the large vessels congress has just authorized.

Little Snow in Berlin.
The removal of snow has cost Berlin as much as \$250,000 a year. During the past winter there was so little snow that it cost only \$3,500 to remove it.

World's Railway Mileage.
Russia's increase in railway mileage in 1901 was 6.03 per cent, as against 2.57 in Germany, 1.94 in France, .78 in Great Britain.

Use for Wireless Telegraphy.
The missing link from Fashoda to Ujiji, in the telegraph line from Cape Town to Cairo, will be supplied by wireless instruments.

Money Needed by Libraries.
According to Albert Requette, a library needs about \$15,000 a year to acquire the more important new publications.

American Capital in Canada.
More than thirty great manufacturing companies of the United States are establishing factories in Canada.

Chance for Irish Seaport.
Renewed and earnest attention is being directed in England toward a short trans-atlantic route. One of the best natural harbors in the British Isles is that of Galway, on the west coast of Ireland. Almost straight across the Atlantic is St. John, Newfoundland. The distance between these two outposts is but 1,816 miles; from Liverpool to New York it is 3,116 miles, and from Southampton 3,095 miles.

No Race Suicide Mars.
In the trial of the Tuttle Ranch company versus Hunsacker, while Isaac Hunsacker was on the stand, Attorney Rogers was asking him as to the identity of numerous persons by the name of Hunsacker, to all of which he replied: "Brother." Finally Rogers asked him how many children his father had, and he replied: "Fifty-one or two; maybe, fifty-three head."—Salt Lake Tribune.

American Trade Spreading.
In Haifa the American Exchange company was organized a year ago for business with the United States. Haifa commands the trade of Gallilee, besides the plains of Esdraelon and upper Sharon. It is the seat of a colony of foreigners, including some seventeen American families, who teach the natives modern methods in agriculture.

The Exports for 1902.
Nearly all the important manufactures entering into export trade show an increase in 1902, the chief exceptions being iron and steel and refined mineral oil. Iron and steel manufactures show a decrease of over \$4,500,000 and mineral oils a reduction of \$4,000,000. Copper manufactures showed the largest gain, \$12,000,000.

Can Not Devise a Scheme.
Lord Strathcona writes to London that he would gladly welcome an arrangement by which money could be provided to assist suitable British families to emigrate to Canada, but no scheme seems to commend itself either to the government or to capitalists.

General Fault of Artists.
Haydon, the English artist, in his diary, relates how he once went late to a sitting given him by the Duke of Wellington and the old duke tore his white hair and cried that he had "sat to 400 — painters and sculptors, and none of them was ever punctual."

The Way of the World.
Canon Alinger, biographer and editor of Charles Lamb, once uttered this pithy saying: "You may preach like an angel, but if you can whistle on a stick people ignore your preaching and speak of you as 'the man who can whistle on a stick.'"

Not Sufficiently Attractive.
A reward of \$100 was offered in Chicago for the return of a lost white English setter, "valued more for his intelligence than for his pedigree," but at latest accounts it had failed to restore him to his owner.

Smoker Has Lived Long.
The oldest man in California has added two years to his century. He has been a smoker for eighty-five and a moderate drinker for seventy-five years, but never touched modern breakfast foods.

Old Tradition Smashed.
Edward Everett Hale, the grand old New Englander, whom the whole world loves, has smashed a long cherished national tradition. He says that Daniel Webster was not a drunkard.

"Prize Money" Long Overdue.
Several old naval men have just obtained "prize money" which fell due to them when they were boys and had been lying at the British admiralty for over fifty years.

New Building Material.
Liverpool has decided to try the suggestion of its city engineer to build workmen's dwellings with concrete slabs made from dust destructor clinkers.

Frightful Slaughter of Birds.
Forty thousand birds, mostly sandpipers, are reported to have been killed recently on the North Carolina coast for millinery purposes.

Year's Production of Gold.
During the last year California produced twice as much gold as Alaska and Colorado produced more than three times as much.

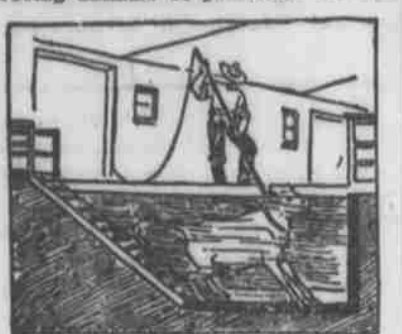
Bible the Best Selling Book.
Over 1,000,000 Bibles are sold every year in Chicago. The sale is better than any ten of the so-called best-selling books.

Boer Hero in Baltimore.
Gen. P. H. Kritzinger, one of the best of the Boer leaders during the South African war, is in Baltimore.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Method of Treating Animals.
Since the discovery that the terrible "foot and mouth disease" has begun its ravages among the cattle of the New England states every means has been utilized to stamp out the plague and prevent it from spreading to other herds, the state and national departments of agriculture co-operating with the farmers to this end.

The apparatus here illustrated, the recent invention of Andrew Nimmo of Groton, Mass., may be of considerable value in this work, having been designed especially for the purpose of freeing animals of parasites. As will



Electric Bath to Kill Disease Germs.
be seen, the idea is to immerse the animal in a bath, thus subjecting whatever parasitic growths may have found lodgement to the action of the liquid. This of itself would destroy many of the germs, but the inventor goes farther in his work and applies the current of electricity to complete the treatment by destroying any parasites which have survived the bath. The liquid preferably used is a weak solution of acetic acid, as this will add to the conductivity of the bath, so that a weak current or one of low voltage may be sufficient to kill the germs without injury to the animal.

In applying the treatment the animal is first driven into the bath in which one pole of the battery is placed. A metallic yoke or fork is then placed over the neck, with a wire leading from the end of the fork back to the battery to receive the return current, the animal's head being forced under the surface of the liquid for an instant to allow the current to act on all parts of the skin.

New Method of Observing Stars.
A novel device to obtain steady images of the sun and stars was adopted by Prof. Langley with the reflector of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, which he believes will be equally efficacious when used with refractors. Generally the point aimed at in previous attempts to obtain "good seeing" has been to abolish all air currents in and about the telescope tube, but Prof. Langley has found by experiment that the definition is very little improved when this course is followed. After various investigations at different altitudes he tried an experiment of a somewhat paradoxical character, which was found to answer very well. He drew a strong current of air through the inner tube, and introduced cross currents by several inlets at various points in the length, thereby thoroughly agitating and mixing the inclosed air. Taking some artificial double stars for his objects, for the purpose of photographic experiments, he found that doubles which were blurred and inseparable under the former condition were plainly visible and sharply separated when the air was thus agitated. When the sun was observed under the new conditions it was found that the "boiling" on the limb, which is normally so annoying to the observer, was very nearly abolished.—London Telegraph.

Smoother Device for Hats.
To the average person the silk hat is no different from any other as far as handling it is concerned, but the owner discovers before he has had the hat in his possession long that care must be exercised if the glossy surface is to be kept in presentable condition. It is common practice for the wearer of the silk hat to drop in

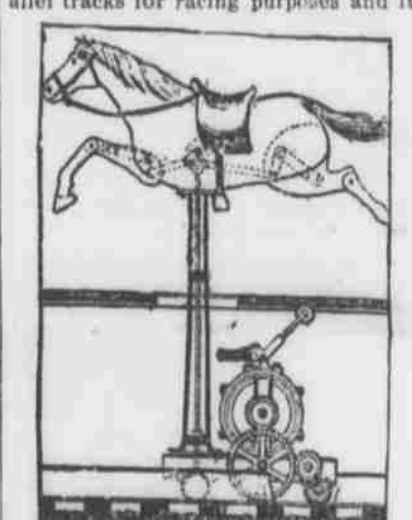


New Use for the Hot-Water Bag.
on his hatter with the request to "Iron her up, please," but sometimes the hatter is too far away, and the man attempts to do his own ironing with a silk handkerchief or brush.

Oscar Hammerstein of New York city believes he has devised an article which will prove more acceptable for this work, with which even the novice can smooth a hat as well as the hatter with his iron. This arrangement differs from a hot-water bottle in but one respect, being mounted on a curved plate to give it the necessary rigidity. When required for use the bottle is filled with boiling hot water and the stopper screwed firmly into place. After wiping the surface of the rubber

to remove any surplus water the lion is applied to the hat in the usual manner, the inventor claiming that the hat will take on a highly brilliant and lasting gloss under this treatment and that, too, without any danger of scorching. The flexibility of the partially filled rubber bag permits the surface to conform perfectly to the shape of the hat and the necessary pressure can be applied to lay the nap by means of the handle attached to the stiffening plate.

An Artificial Racecourse.
There is probably no form of amusement more popular with the children than riding on the merry-go-round and it is frequently noticed that the older people indulge in this pastime, probably for the same reason they go to the circus—just to give the children a treat. If the amusement apparatus designed by Benjamin Beerwald of Philadelphia should be utilized to supplant the common form of the merry-go-round there will be sufficient excitement and genuine pleasure connected with a ride on the animals to please even those who find the carousal of to-day a tame affair. The principal feature of this new invention is an underground conduit, in which a small track is mounted on rails, with an electric motor on the truck and a vertical shaft extending upward to support the animal in position for use. The movement of the truck is under complete control of the rider, who may travel fast or slow, according to the pressure which he applies to the bridle leading to the animal's mouth. Inside the mouth is a switch through which the current is turned into the motor and a pull on the reins swings the lever which makes the contact. The current is taken from a trolley wire suspended overhead in the conduit and a train of wheels gears the motor down to the proper speed of revolution for the traction wheels. The animals can be mounted on parallel tracks for racing purposes and it



is probably this feature of the apparatus which will afford the most excitement to both the young and old children.

Iridescent Feathers.
Why are the feathers of doves and pigeons iridescent? The explanation has been sought by Dr. Strong of Haverford College, who reports as follows: Iridescent feathers from the sides of the neck of the common "homer" pigeon appear green when the sum of the angles of incidence and reflection is less than ninety degrees, and purple when that sum is greater than ninety, but less than 140. The iridescence is produced by a peculiar form of barbules, which overlay each other like shingles in a roof. The same barb may have iridescent and non-iridescent barbules. The former have much more pigment than the latter, and the pigment is in the form of spherical granules of melanin that fill cavities inclosed by a thin, transparent layer of keratin. The spherical pigment granules lying next to the transparent horn layer produce a dispersion of incident light and the unaided eye receives a mixture of great numbers of the spectra thus formed.

Sun's Antics at Sunset.
Curious deformations of the sun's disk as it sets have recently been studied by Dr. Prinz of the Royal Belgian Observatory by the aid of photography, says a writer in Success. The most common of these are simply indentations of the disk. Sometimes there is appearance as of flames issuing symmetrically from opposite sides and uniting above in a single jet, which disappears to give place to another, formed in the same way. These phenomena, according to M. Prinz, are due to horizontal layers of air of different density, which refract the sun's light. Some such appearance of the solar disk at sunrise may have originated the familiar legend that on Easter morning the sun dances as he rises.

The Promptings of Affection.
"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am going to learn to play poker."
"What for?"
"So that I can do as a wife ought and intelligently sympathize with you in all your troubles."